

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1892.

VOLUME XL--NUMBER 197.

## JACK, THE RIPPER.

Demon Deeming Believed to be the Whitechapel Murderer.

## MORE STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS

In Both Australia and England Regarding the Cold-Blooded Fiend.

## THE MELBOURNE EXAMINATION

And What It Brought Out--The Story of a London Dressmaker--A Significant Conversation She Had With Deeming the Night Before Two of the Famous Butcheries--A Remark Dropped by Him that Directs Suspicion--Knives in His Possession. His Coolness Under Fire--A Question He Asks Concerning the Sending of the News of His Crimes--Bearing of the Most Remarkable Criminal of the Century.

MELBOURNE, April 7.--Notwithstanding the fact that the jury which was investigating the death of Mrs. Deeming, who was murdered at her home in Win-lor, a suburb of this city, yesterday returned a verdict of wilful murder against her husband, Deeming to-day shows the same characteristics that have marked him since his arrest. A verdict does not seem to affect him in the least, and he is in turn jocular or insolent.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to the possibility of Deeming being the notorious White Chapel "Jack the Ripper." In the last letter sent by Deeming's Melbourne victim to her mother she said that Deeming was killed by the use of medicine, and it is believed by many that if occasion arose, he would have shown that he was equally skillful in the use of surgical instruments. One of the physicians who conducted the post mortem examination of the bodies of the Rain Hill victims said that these murders showed that the person who committed them had a good knowledge of anatomy and the blow that caused death was just sufficient, and no more to sever the carotid artery. During the inquest yesterday the coroner read a note signed "Lily," in which the writer said the coroner must treat Deeming with great impartiality. If he did not get justice the writer would take the coroner's life in open court. The letter is supposed to have been written by a crank or to be a hoax.

Despite his semblance of ease, Deeming in periods of abstraction is visibly haggard. He has lost flesh and his features are becoming pointed.

The jail warden kept watch on him at all times, for it is believed he will kill himself if he gets a chance. He has been closely guarded ever since his arrest in the southern cross gold fields of West Australia. The only disengaged cabin in the steamer Ballarat, which brought him from Perth to Melbourne that could be allotted to detective Cassey, who had him in charge, was on the second class deck, the door being within four feet of the bulkheads. It was therefore necessary to take extra precautions to prevent Deeming from throwing himself overboard. There were 200 marines on board the steamer, four of whom were sworn in as special constables to assist Detective Cassey in keeping a watch over the prisoner. Despite all the precautions taken many persons believe that Deeming, who is as cunning as a weasel, will yet outwit his keepers and do away with himself.

That his vanity is overwhelming was shown during the inquest. During the reading of the evidence against him, every word of which led him nearer the gallows, he indulged in a prolonged scrutiny of the public who filled the galleries of the city court room, and then turning to those near him he audibly remarked, "Those are all good looking girls in the front." He straightened up, adjusted his collar and necktie, and said: "I wish I had better clothes; I would be more presentable."

He paid no attention to the evidence, except at times, when he laughed at certain statements that were made. The newspaper reporters were busily preparing verbatim reports of the proceedings, and the representative of the Associated Press, who was present with the correspondents of other press associations, prepared his cable messages in the court room. After a time Deeming noticed the messengers of the cable company passing and repassing and asked: "What have people abroad to do with murder committed here?"

When Miss Rounseville, his Sydney fiancée went to the table to sign her testimony, Deeming called to her, saying: "Katie, come to me."

Miss Rounseville paid not the least attention to him. In nearly every place that Deeming has been he has shown a really valuable collection of weapons of various kinds. At the inquest there were produced a battle axe and a knife which Surgeon Mullins said he thought might have inflicted the wounds that killed Mrs. Deeming.

When the taking of testimony was concluded the coroner ordered Deeming to stand up. The prisoner, however, took no notice of the command, apparently having fallen asleep. A policeman who was standing nearby then shook Deeming, and he awoke with a startled look on his face.

The coroner repeated his order for the prisoner to rise, and when he had done so the coroner said: "What is your name?" Deeming did not answer the question, but turned to Mr. Lyle, his solicitor, and said: "I will say nothing."

Mr. Lyle thereupon addressed himself to the coroner, saying: "He says he won't answer any questions."

The coroner then put some formal question and was proceeding to sum up when he was interrupted by Mr. Lyle, who said:

"This abnormal offspring of a mother's womb has a defense which will open a question the whole English speaking race must face and which has already been dealt with by some European countries."

The jury went out half an hour and returned a verdict of wilful murder. The coroner said, "I shall now issue a warrant." The prisoner in an insolent tone replied, "You can put it in your pipe and smoke it."

## IS HE JACK THE RIPPER?

Further Evidence that Deeming is the Whitechapel Fiend.

LONDON, April 7.--The *Globe* to-day says that a dressmaker living in the East End of London has recognized a portrait of Deeming as that of a man who courted her under the name of Lawson, in the autumn of 1888. She states that they were walking together on the night of September 29 and par el from each other at 11 o'clock. The following morning the shockingly mutilated bodies of the women, Stride and Eddowes, were found in the Whitechapel district.

Denials have been made that Deeming was in England at the time of these murders, but, as a matter of fact, his whereabouts at exact periods would be a hard question to decide. The ten Whitechapel murders were committed on April 3, August 7, August 41, September 6, two on September 30 and November 9, 1888, July 10 and September 10, 1889, and February 13, 1890.

During the year 1888 Deeming's whereabouts until November were quite unknown. The dressmaker's statement shows that for part of the time, at least, he was in London, and this again arouses the suspicion that he was there at the time the other murders of that year were committed.

In the statement published in the *Globe*, the dressmaker says that she met Deeming, or Lawson, as he was known to her, on the afternoon of September 30. They had a long conversation on the subject of the Whitechapel murders, and Deeming showed that he was conversant with every one of the horrible details. A remark was made concerning a suggestion contained in a newspaper, that the murders of the night before were committed shortly after midnight. Deeming seemed to forget to whom he was talking and said to the girl: "Look at the time. I couldn't have committed the murders." The girl was very much struck by this uncalculated remark and she has often since thought of it.

Throughout that afternoon Deeming was very much agitated, and eagerly read the newspaper comments on the crimes. A few days later he vanished, and the girl never saw him again. Though the remark inadvertently dropped by Deeming and his subsequent actions aroused a suspicion in the girl's mind that Deeming, perhaps, was the murderer, she did not until now communicate her suspicions to the police. The *Globe* concludes its article with the statement that the police have been unable to trace Deeming's exact whereabouts at the time these murders were committed in Whitechapel. It is thought that with the new furnished them by the girl some startling developments may be looked for, and that the Whitechapel mysteries may at last be solved.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The State Convention at Grafton--A Big Day for the Organization--The Founder of the Society, Dr. Clark, of Boston, Delivers the Address of the Day.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., April 7.--Two hundred delegates attended the state convention of Christian Endeavor here to-day. The convention opened at the M. P. church with a praise service at 9:30 led by Rev. H. B. Whitehead, state president, of Fairmont. An address of welcome by Rev. J. A. Barnes, of Grafton, followed, responded to by S. B. Davis, state secretary, of Salers. Then came reports from societies throughout the state, twenty-five returning reports, which showed a steady increase of membership and good work. After a brief song service an open conference on "What Christian Endeavor Has Done and is Doing" was conducted by Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

The state was then divided up into five districts, composed of Wheeling, Fairmont, Grafton, Clarksburg and Parkersburg districts, and the state secretary was ordered to appoint secretaries for the several districts who are to report to him. Prof. B. H. Hall, Miss Duerr and Miss Emrick were appointed a committee on resolution.

J. B. Hull, of Grafton, was also appointed to secure special railroad fare transportation to the national convention at New York, July 7 to 10. A recess was then taken for dinner.

In the afternoon the convention opened with a praise service, led by Rev. W. R. Wright, of Clarksburg, an address by Prof. U. S. Fleming, of Luck-hausen, on "Neglect of the Bible"; a song; a paper on "Junior Work," by Miss Daisy Dunnington, of Fairmont; another paper on "Making our Religion more Practical," by W. H. Ryland, of Clarksburg; a question box, conducted by Rev. Francis E. Clark, of Boston, editor of the *Golden Rule* and founder of the Christian Endeavor, and now president of the united society.

The court house was packed with people and Rev. Clark entertained them in a masterly manner. A public reception was held after the adjournment. The whole session has been one of much pleasure and profit, and the evening meeting was especially so. The delegates speak in the highest praise of Grafton's hospitality.

## BLAINE IN TRAINING

By Muldoon, the Prize Fighter--Sullivan May Now Look out for His Laurels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.--A Washington special to the *Evening Telegraph* says: Extraordinary as it seems, Blaine is in training under direction of Muldoon, the pugilist. He was induced to take the advice of the trainer of prize fighters by the earnest solicitation of a warm friend of his, who insisted that such training was in practice by these gentlemen would do more than anything else to restore him to health.

Mr. Muldoon, who was here last week, was sent for, and as a result of their talk, Mr. Blaine agreed to try following certain rules of health which Mr. Muldoon dictated to him as he wrote them down. Mr. Muldoon agreed to advise with Mr. Blaine by correspondence. The story, as strange as it may seem, comes on the best authority, and careful investigation verifies the first information.

## THAT FREE WOOL BILL

Passes the Lower House "As Easy as Rolling Off a Log."

## W. L. WILSON CLOSES THE DEBATE,

And Concludes an Arrangement of the McKinley Bill With Some Remarks About Pauper Labor, in Which He Declares that it is Only to be Found in America Among the Farmers--Very Pretty Talk and Very Little Truth--Congressmen Who Drink "Fess Up" in the House. Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.--Tariff and internal revenue consumed the time of the house to-day. Tariff had the right of way, and after a speech from Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, who won his spurs and reputation as one of the clearest headed men in the house when he advocated the Mills bill, the free wool bill was dispatched on its journey toward the senate. The cotton tie train was about to be set in motion, when the internal revenue came in and compelled it to take a sidetrack.

It came in with Mr. Funston, of Kansas, acting as switchman. A New York temperance paper has seen fit to publish the names of certain senators and representatives, who, the correspondent averred, were accustomed to indulge in intoxicating drinks in the house and senate restaurants. Much amusement was occasioned, as one after another of the members alluded to rose and denied the soft impeachment or pleaded guilty to the charge. But it was not a laughing matter with Mr. Funston, and his denunciation of the correspondent was so vigorous that he was greeted with hisses from the galleries.

The internal revenue, having blocked the road for half an hour, was switched onto the siding and the right of way was accorded to the cotton tie measure.

## MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

The house then proceeded with the free wool bill, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, taking the floor to close the debate. He premised his speech with an allusion to the illness of the distinguished chairman of the committee on ways and means. That illness, he said, had been due to his conscientious industry in framing this bill and his tireless efforts to become acquainted with all the facts bearing upon it. He (Mr. Wilson) did not possess the same equipments as had been obtained by the gentleman from Illinois. It was not his purpose to review in detail the already much debated provisions of this bill. The reasons for the bill, the defense of it, the benefits of it, had all been stated with a vigorous and force that he could not possibly equal. Neither was it his purpose to make a comparison of the conflicting systems of taxation that were now struggling for a mastery in the land. He could attempt only to use the pending measure as a text for some criticism of the existing law.

Mr. Wilson then proceeded to criticize the McKinley law and to ridicule the manner in which it was formulated. In conclusion Mr. Wilson said: "There is great exaggeration here and everywhere as to the character of foreign labor. I read a few days ago a statement made by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, that he diligently looked for this pauper labor of Europe wherever he was in Europe last summer. In Germany, in Belgium, in Holland, he looked for it and did not find it. If he had looked for it in the fields of the farmers; if he had looked for it in the fields of the wheat growers; if he had gone farther, and looked in the fields of the cotton growers, he would have found that pauper labor."

"Gentlemen compare the condition of the people of England with the condition of the people of this country; a country that, until a few years ago, almost in the days of our fathers, was hidden from the knowledge of the people of those older worlds. Here, while they were exhausting their fields, the mold in our agricultural valleys was deepening. Here, while they were exhausting their mines, ours were lying undisturbed in the mountains. Here, while they were exhausting their forests, not the sound of an axe broke the silence of the woods. And now, when there is let into this country but a handful of people, so to speak, the most intelligent people of the world, a people that have brought with them to this country all the knowledge, all the science, all the inventions, all the tools, all the capacity for self government, and all the blessed influences of the Christian religion; when they are let loose in this great country extending from sea to sea, rich, untended, unexplored, you come here and elsewhere, and say that we owe our greater prosperity, our better opportunities for usefulness, our higher wages, our better conditions in every respect, not to the bounty of the Almighty God in giving us such a country; not to the wisdom and sacrifice of the fathers in giving us free institutions and equal laws; not to the enterprise and intelligence of our people, but to a poor little two by six law of Congress made by yourselves in the way I have indicated."

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's remarks he was heartily applauded and received the warm congratulations of his party colleagues.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill; and the bill was passed--yeas 194, nays 60.

## FUN IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Funston, of Kansas, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article published in the New York *Times*, which for ten minutes kept the house in a whirlwind of laughter and merriment. The article, which is headed "A Few of the Congressional Tipplers," goes on to mention the names of a dozen or more senators and an equal number of representatives who at the senate and house restaurants have been seen indulging in intoxicating liquors. Mr. Funston's name was one of those mentioned and he believed that the article was intended to affect the primaries in his district. [Laughter.] He denied that he ever drank intoxicants within the capitol, produced the affidavit of the proprietor of the house restaurant to that effect, and denounced the correspondent of the paper as a liar.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, whose name was also published, said that at the time the article was written he was sick in his room. Undoubtedly at some time the correspondent had seen him drinking a decoction known as "cold tea," to which he had been introduced by Senator Edmunds.

Mr. Scott, of Illinois, whose name was on the black list, denounced the author of the article as an unmitigated and malicious liar.

Mr. Fellows, of New York--I wish to say on behalf of the correspondent of the *Voice* that he is right in one instance. I am guilty. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fitch--I declare myself guilty with Colonel Fellows.

Mr. Millikin--So far as I am concerned, it is absolutely false.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, thought that it was due to the house that the names of the senators and the representatives mentioned who were not present, or had not spoken, should be expunged from the record.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, who was one of the gentlemen alluded to, regretted that the motion had been made. It was not his practice to pay any attention to articles of this kind or to dignify them by referring them. Enough had been said on the subject, and the matter should be allowed to drop into the oblivion to which it belonged.

## FUNSTON REAL MAN.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved to expunge the whole letter from the record; and despite Mr. Funston's protest this motion was carried.

Then Mr. Funston, rising to a question of privilege, said that this action of the house left his remarks without anything to rest upon. In unmeasurable terms, and in language more forcible than polite, he denounced the correspondent of the *Voice* and called upon decent correspondents to kick him out of town.

Mr. Lewis, Mississippi, suggested that the correspondent was a woman.

Mr. Funston--It makes no difference whether she is a lady or a street walker. I am standing here in my own defence. (Hisses in the gallery.)

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, made the point of order that gentlemen should not use such language on the floor of this house.

Mr. Funston said that he was informed that the correspondent was not a woman. He had been told the name of the man who wrote the article.

Mr. Funston then took his seat amid more hisses.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair, on the Turner cotton bagging bill. After a short debate, the committee rose.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, rising on a question of privilege, offered a resolution, declaring that it was due to the dignity and good name of the house of representatives that the remarks made by Mr. Funston to-day relative to a woman should be expunged from the record.

Mr. Burrows asked the gentleman to withhold his resolution. He was assured by the gentleman from Kansas that anything that could be criticized would be eliminated from the record. Mr. Wheeler said that with that assurance he would allow the resolution to lie upon the table for the present.

The house then adjourned.

## IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.--After the routine morning business a resolution was offered by Mr. Teller, and agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement as to the amount of silver offered to the government each month since the passage of the act of July 14, 1890, by whom, and at what price the amount of silver bullion purchased each month of that time, from whom and what prices and the number of days given the sellers in which to deliver the silver.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia. While the bill was under consideration, Mr. Stewart made a personal explanation on the subject of an article in yesterday's New York *Evening Post* containing a list of mortgages made to him in Alameda, Cal., whereon there was an obligation that payment should be in gold. These mortgages, he said, had resulted from sales of property at auction through a firm of brokers in San Francisco. The mortgages, he presumed, were drawn up in the usual blanks which contained an obligation to pay in gold. He had never seen them, but had no doubt that that was the case. It arose from what was known as the Pacific contract law in 1893, which was still in force there and under which the gold standard had been maintained there during the war.

Mr. Hale hoped the senator would see to it that no such thing should take place in the future.

Mr. Stewart promised to do so, and added that he would be glad to be paid in any kind of money.

He had always been opposed to the Pacific contract law, which he thought had operated to the great detriment of the Pacific coast. He repeated that his brokers had drawn up the mortgages in the usual way and that he was not responsible for that.

Mr. McMillin offered an amendment to the District bill appropriating \$75,000 for the reception and entertainment of the next encampment of the G. A. R. in Washington--one-half of the amount to be paid from the treasury and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, provided that no part of the appropriation shall be available until \$50,000 has been raised by popular subscription and expended. Mr. McMillin offered (for himself) a substitute appropriating \$100,000 for the same purpose.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Vest opposed the proposition. Congress they said had nothing to do with the matter. The citizens of the District had invited the G. A. R. there and should pay the bills. Mr. Cockrell, offered an amendment that the whole amount should be paid exclusively out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Peffer understood that the people of this city had invited the old soldiers to come and hold their national encampment here, had bid for their coming and had promised to entertain them. But the citizens of Washington were not authorized by Congress to say that the people of the whole nation would pay the expense. He would, however, take one night to consider what his old soldier friends of Kansas might ask him to do in the matter. He would take time to think about it. And if in the end his vote should be in favor of the appropriation, it would be in favor of the wishes of those who stood behind him. The matter went over without action.

## BETTER THAN EXPECTED

Republicans Sweep Everything in Little Rhode Island.

## MAJORITY OVER ALL OPPOSITION

Received by Brown, the Candidate for Governor--The Legislature Strongly Republican--Largest Vote Ever Cast--Democrats Had Announced They Would Make Rhode Island the Preliminary Fighting Ground and Now They Are Sorry They Were so Rash--The Sole Issue was the Tariff and Protection Wins Gloriously.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.--Complete returns from all parts of the state show a total vote on the state ticket of 54,746, an increase of about 10,000 over the largest ever polled before. The two parties raked every city and town almost bare of voters and got out an unexpectedly and unprecedentedly full vote, both in actual numbers and in proportion to the possible vote.

The finished returns show a great Republican victory. On the state ticket, Brown, Republican, for governor, polled 27,466; Wardwell, Democrat, 25,416; Gilbert, Prohibitionist, 1,590; Burton, People's candidate, 136, and there were 75 scattering votes. These figures show a plurality of 2,047 for Brown and a majority of 186. Bull and Utter, Republican candidates for lieutenant governor and secretary of state, are also elected by small majorities, but there is no election for attorney general and general treasurer.

The cities of Providence, Newport and Woonsocket went Democratic on the state ticket. The legislative returns show a good Republican majority in both branches already with between fifteen and twenty vacancies yet to be filled. In the senate the Republicans have thus far elected twenty-three, and the Democrats nine, with four to be elected; in the house there are thirty-six Republicans and nineteen Democrats, with seventeen to be elected. This gives the Republicans sixty-one on joint ballot, a majority of six, besides the vacancies yet to be filled by second elections. Most of these failures to elect are in Providence and Newport. In the former city only three of thirteen members of the legislature were chosen and in Newport only one of six. The other failures were scattered among the small towns. The control of the legislature by the Republicans gives them the choice of their candidates for attorney general and general treasurer and secures beyond a doubt the re-election of Nelson W. Aldrich to the United States senate.

The Republicans are feeling very jubilant, as they have secured everything that is desired, or the assurance of everything--the legislature, all their state officers and a United States senator, while the Democrats are crest-fallen, having nothing to hope for from the second election except local influence and endorsement, as the postponed trials cannot affect the result in any important respect.

The result surpasses the most hopeful expectations of the Republicans themselves, and their unexpectedly good fortune seems to have resulted from the terrible slump made by the Democrats in such localities as the Blackstone Valley, where such a thing as a sweeping Republican victory was wholly unlooked for.

## STILL GOING UP.

The following are the revised election returns for governor: Brown (Rep.) 27,464; Burton (Peoples) 133; Gilbert (Prohibition) 1,537; Wardwell (Dem.) 25,355; scattering 75; Brown's majority over all 220.

## THE LATEST.

2 a. m.--Complete returns of state election give Brown, Republican, 196 majority over Wardwell, Democrat. Melville Bull (Rep.) is elected lieutenant governor by 1,031 majority. George H. Utter has 237 majority and is re-elected secretary of state. No election for general treasurer, Samuel Clark, (Rep.) lacking 147 of a majority. Robert W. Burbank, (Rep.) lacks 607 of a majority for attorney general. The total vote was 54,736.

## Noble County Election.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CALDWELL, OHIO, April 7.--The returns from the different townships and precincts of Noble county were officially examined to-day and it was ascertained by the examination that Hon. William Chambers received a majority in this county of 775 over S. M. Winn (Democrat) for common pleas judge of this sub-division.

## Ohio Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., April 7.--The following appointments were to-day made by Governor McKinley: Henry N. McFadden, of Steubenville, as member of the board of state charities to succeed himself. C. N. Schmick, of Leetonia, to succeed Ralph K. Paige, of Lake county, resigned, as member of the board of trustees of the Cleveland asylum for the insane. Ralph K. Paige, whom Mr. Schmick succeeds is the Painesville bank wrecker. H. B. Vincent, of McConnellsville, as a member of the state fish and game commission to succeed Henry Graf, of Erie county.

## Bridgeport Bills Pass.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., April 7.--Under a suspension of the rules two bills by Mr. Heinlein, of Belmont county, were introduced and passed. Both were purely of local importance, the first being to authorize Bridgeport, Belmont county, to issue \$9,000 in bonds, the additional amount necessary in the construction of a system of water works; the other to authorize the same village to issue bonds to the extent of \$12,000 for sewer purposes.

## A Sad Sacrifice.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., April 7.--Mrs. Mary Betts, a lady living at Pruntytown, committed suicide to-day by drowning herself in a cistern. She took off her bonnet and shoes, threw them down and deliberately jumped in. Her

mind had been not altogether right for some days. She was the mother-in-law of Superintendent Showalter, of the reform school, and the widow of a well known minister.

## THE NEW JEWISH TEMPLE

To be Dedicated To-day--The Programme of Services.

The preparation for the dedication of the temple of the Leshom Shomajim congregation has been completed, and this afternoon, as already announced in the *Intelligencer*, the dedication services will be conducted. The church is a beautiful edifice, magnificently ornamented in the interior, and is as fine as almost any Jewish temple in the country.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the procession will march from the schoolroom. The Sunday school children will lead the procession, and the chairman of the different committees, the trustees and others will follow. The dedication services will then begin. Three Rabbis will utter scriptural invocations; Mr. Morris Horkheimer, the chairman of the building committee, will deliver an address, and Mr. Henry Baer, president of the congregation, will accept the key of the temple. The depositing of the Tablets in the ark will be followed by a prayer, after which there will be reading from the scriptures. Mr. Henry Jacobs, the vice president of the congregation, will kindle the perpetual lamp. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. B. A. Bonheim; Rev. Dr. Benjamin Szold, of Baltimore, will preach the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman will deliver an oration. Short Sabbath eve services will conclude the ceremonies. A special choir will render some excellent music, and the services will be made memorable.

Rev. Dr. Benjamin Szold, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman, of Detroit, who will take part in the services, will arrive this morning. Dr. Szold will be the guest of Mr. Henry Speyer, and Dr. Grossman will be entertained by Mr. Bernard Horkheimer.

## RAUM'S TURN TO LAUGH.

He Turns the Tables on the Democratic Member Persecuting Him--Cooper's Crooked Business Shown Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.--A sensation was sprung unexpectedly in the Raum investigation this morning when Mr. Enloe asked if the secretaries of congressmen ever sold information of the status of claims to pension attorneys.

Mr. Raum had a big bundle of papers and was prepared for just this sort of question, for he produced them and read letters in which the charge was made that Samuel R. Hersey had, through Itagan & Co., of Kenton, Ohio, and H. C. Peet, of Columbus, Indiana, carried on quite a business of this kind, clearing \$3 to each claimant for status. It was then shown that Hersey had called up these cases on congressional slips signed by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, one of the prosecutors in the case. Hersey also worked for Mr. Brookshire, of Indiana, and Mr. Gantz, of Ohio, but it was not shown that Hersey's connection with them had been the same as with Cooper, the investigation directed by the commissioner having related to Mr. Cooper.

## INCENDIARY FIRES.

Anarchists in Vienna Trying to Burn the City--Firemen Interfered With.

VIENNA, April 7.--Much uneasiness prevails here in consequence of the number of incendiary fires which are occurring in this city, and which are attributed to the anarchists. Yesterday several of these fires were reported, and to-day there were two more fires of suspicious origin. One of the fires to-day broke out in a beer house situated on the Kothelheim strasse, as the owner of the building had previously received a letter threatening that his place would be destroyed. That the fires were deliberately started is further proved by the fact that attempts were made to mislead the fire brigade to-day by false alarm sent over the telephone wires. When the firemen reached the burning buildings, and were engaged in fighting the flames, efforts were made by some persons to interfere with them, and among other things showered on their heads was a quantity of dirty water.

## The Anarchist Arrests.

MADRID, April 7.--The Frenchman Delboche, one of the two men arrested while attempting to place a dynamite bomb in the cortes building, boasts of his connection with the Bilbao, Trubia and Valladolid anarchists, who, he says, have promised to send dynamite cartridges to the capitol. Florriera, the Portuguese, who was arrested with Delboche, is much depressed. He eats little and appears to fear the revenge of his brother anarchists.

The authorities have been able to procure but little evidence against the other persons on suspicion of being implicated in the dynamite plot, and consequently seven of them were released from custody to-night. The others, including the journalist, Alvarez, and the president and executive committee of the anarchist club, are still held, and will be tried on a charge of conspiracy.

## Halting Anarchists.

BERLIN, April 7.--The police to-day made an organized raid on the residence of a large number of anarchists. Several arrests were made and a large quantity of anarchists' papers were seized.

## Conflicting Reports.

BERLIN, April 7.--The *Kreuz Zeitung* and the *Tageblatt* publish conflicting reports about an anti-Jewish outrage at Port Said. The former paper accuses the Jews there of kidnapping a Greek child for sacrificial purposes, and says the Greeks attacked killed two Jews. The *Times* story, which is the more probable one, states that some Greeks, seeing Greek and Jewish children playing together, took advantage of this fact to attack a Jewish house, in which they killed an aged Jew, smashing his skull and breaking his ribs and legs and then heaped insult on the corpse.

## Weather Forecast To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, colder by Friday night, northwest winds.

## TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 47 7 p. m. 61  
9 a. m. 47 3 p. m. 65  
12 m. 47 6 p. m. 65 Weather--Fair.